

The Hillsborough Recorder.

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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New Series—Vol. 4 No. 16—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., FEBRUARY 23, 1876.

—Old Series, Vol. 55.

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Nov. 16, 1875.

BLUE AND GRAY.

"Oh, mother, what do they mean by blue?"

And what do they mean by gray?"

Was heard from the lips of a little child

As she bounded in from play.

The mother's eyes filled with tears;

She turned to her darling child

And smoothed away from the sunny brow

Its tresses of golden hair.

"Why mother's eyes are blue, my sweet,

And grandpa's hair is gray.

And the love we bear our darling child

Grows stronger every day."

"But what did they mean?" persisted the

child;

"For I saw two cripples to-day,

And one of them said he fought for the blue;

The other said he fought for the gray."

"Now, he of the blue had lost a leg,

The other had but one arm.

And both seemed worn and weary, and sad,

Yet their greeting was kind and warm.

They told of battles in days gone by—

Till I made my young blood thrill;

The leg was lost in the Wilderness fight,

And the arm on Malvern Hill.

"They sat on the stone by the farm-yard

gate,

And talked for an hour or more,

Till their eyes grew bright, and their hearts

seemed warm.

With fighting their battles o'er,

And parting at last with a friendly grasp,

In a kindly, brotherly way.

Each called on God to speed the time

Uniting the blue and the gray."

Then the mother thought of other days—

Two starry boys from her river;

How they knelt at her side, and, clasping

prayer

"Our Father which art in Heaven,"

How one wore the gray and one wore the

blue.

How they'd passed away from sight,

And had gone to a land where gray and

blue

Are merged in colors of light.

And she answered her darling with golden

hair,

While her heart was sadly wrung

With the thoughts awakened in that sad

hour.

By her innocent, prattling tongue:

"The blue and the gray are the colors of

God!

They are seen in the sky at even,

And many a noble gallant soul

Has found them passports to Heaven."

A SAD REFLECTION.

The Boston Transcript says: A little

dark, inner room is seen, in which is a

bed. The only furniture of the outer room

is a table and one stool. I ask the oldest

boy about his parents. "Father has gone

out to get work." Mother is in the hospi-

tal, and sister is also in the hospital; have

been there six weeks.—Father can't get

work, and we are hungry." Called again

the next day, and found an honest, sturdy,

grizzled-looking man, who spoke right at

you and looked you in the face. "Yes;

hard times, I can't get work. I had a

chance as I supposed, for two days this

week, but the vessel ran ashore and didn't

discharge. I have done everything rather

than apply for help, but I cannot see the

children go hungry and cry for bread. I

can stand it myself, but they cannot. I

have parted with everything; as you see,

for bread; the chair is gone. Oh, if my

woman could get out of the hospital! I

cannot take care of those little ones as they

need."—A man opens the door and asks

for rags for sale. "Yes we are all rags,"

says the man, and the tears fall from his

eyes.

GOOD MEN WANTED.

The country has fallen into the most

unfortunate condition as regards our pub-

lic offices, says the New York Ledger.

Frauds have become so common as ap-

parently to be no longer the exception but

the rule. The consequence is, that the

mere holding of public office has come to

be regarded as a ground of suspicion, and

good men are unwilling to accept any ap-

pointment on account of the odium to

which it subjects them.—Thus, when the

important office of commissioner of In-

dian affairs became vacant recently, it

was found almost impossible to fill it by

any fit man.

This is very unfortunate for public in-

terests. Bad and incompetent men stand

ready, by the hundred, to rush into every

vacant place, but the only tend to degrade

office lower and lower. It will be well

for the country if, by some way, the higher

standard of the olden time can be restored,

and the very best men in the land shall

once more esteem it an honor to fill a

public place.

If God our Heavenly Father, seems dis-

tast and uninviting to us it is because, like

the prodigal son, we have taken our portion

of goods and gone into a far country to set

up ourselves, that we may foolishly enjoy,

rather than reverently serve.

GOOD SUGGESTIONS.

In these hard times for workmen in

all branches of business, the following sen-

sible advice from an exchange is timely

and appropriate: The demand for me-

chanics in country places is always grow-

ing. It is a mistake to suppose that car-

penters, brick-layers, and masons need to

crowd into a city to find employment. In

the country, where a mechanic can have

a few acres of land upon which he may

spend part of his time not otherwise oc-

cupied, he need never be short of work.

He can keep a horse and ride to his work,

losing time in doing so than if he lived in

a city. He can keep a cow, some pigs and

fowls, and raise with the help of his chil-

dren, a large share of his supplies. His

family will have better health and enjoy

themselves much more than in a crowded

city, having flowers and a garden to amuse

them. They may dress less expensively,

will wear out fewer clothes, and the rent

will not have to be provided for every

month, or, if it will be but a trifle com-

pared with city rents. Farmers every-

where are improving their buildings, put-

ting up better barns and fences, and com-

petent country mechanics could procure

profitable jobs and could do the work at

much cheaper rates than in cities. One

well-finished job brings others, for noth-

ing is so catching as improvement, and

our experience has been that many farm-

ers do with new barns or houses because

of the difficulty of procuring competent

mechanics at a reasonable price. There

are very few good farmers now in the

East or the West that are not able to have

good farm buildings, and at the present

time village mechanics have more steady

employment and can save more money—

if they earn less—than those who work in

the cities.

A GENTLEMAN.

When you have found a man you have

not far to go to find a gentleman. You

cannot make a gold ring out of brass. You

cannot change a Cape May crystal to a

diamond. You cannot make a gentleman

till you first find a man.

To be a gentleman is not sufficient to

have had a grandfather. To be a gentle-

man does not depend on the tailor or the

toilet. Blood will degenerate. Good

clothes are not good habits.

A gentleman is just a gentle man; no

more, no less; a diamond polished than

first a diamond; a rough. A gentle-

man is gentle. A gentleman is modest.

A gentleman is courteous. A gentleman

is slow to take offense, as being one who

never gives it. A gentleman subjects his

appetites. A gentleman refines his taste.

A gentleman controls his speech. A gentle-

man deems every other better than him-

self.

Sir Philip Sidney was never so much of

a gentleman-mirror though he was of

English knight-hood as when, upon the

field of Zuphen, as he lay in his own

blood, he waived the draught of cooling

water, that was to quench his mortal thirst,

in favor of a dying soldier.

St. Paul describes a gentleman when he

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23, 1876.

TAXATION AT THE ROOT OF TROUBLES.

It is ascertained by careful calculation that the increase of taxation for the whole country since the war, for State purposes alone, is 150 per cent higher than it was before the war. How much the national taxation has increased, any one may infer by recalling the subjects of taxation which previous to the war were free, as for instance tobacco and whiskey, which are the largest items of internal revenue for the support of the national government. If the taxation of the Southern States for State expenses were taken alone we would find that the per centage of increase would run much higher than 150 per cent. For the debt of every State has been increased by radical Legislatures in every State from 600 to a thousand per cent, and while many of these debts stand in a condition of semi-repudiation by reason of their palpable iniquity, many of them are held to be binding, and taxes are levied to pay the interest thereon. And what holds good of States, holds good of Counties. So that between taxation to support the National Government, to maintain the State governments, and to meet County expenses, the people have the very life blood squeezed out of them.

STATE AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS FINALLY RELIEVED.

In the Counties and the States, some steps have been taken towards relief. The Republican party by its rascality and its dishonesty has overreached itself, and in a number of States has been overthrown, and a system of economy and reform entered upon which will eventually reduce expenses within tolerable limits. The same may be said of County governments, which are gradually being reduced to sounder financial control.

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT THE GREAT CORMORANT.

But the burden of the National Government still remains, and to remain, unless the people determine to do with that as in most of the States, they have done with their State governments.

PRETEXT FOR HEAVY TAXATION.

The great pretext for the heavy burden of taxation is to meet the interest on the National debt and to reduce its volume. But with revenues from 1865 to the present ranging from six hundred millions of dollars a year down to three hundred and fifty millions, the debt has not been reduced in all five hundred millions. And the current expenses of the general government for the last fiscal year, outside of the interest paid on the national debt, and the amounts applied to its reduction amounted to one hundred and seventy three millions of dollars, or one hundred and thirty three millions more than the extravagant (?) expenses of Martin Van Buren, with the Florida war on his hands, which cost him his second term, and drove him into retirement as the squanderer of the people's substance.

HOW DOES THE MONEY GO?

How does the money go? By extravagant salaries to the President, the Cabinet Officers, the Judiciary department and the Congress; by waste and perdition in all the departments; in corrupt jobs, and favored contracts; by frauds and conspiracies to steal the revenue wrung from the people; by embellishments and defalcations winked at, unpunished, condoned or pardoned, and by a combination of men fast seated in office, who determine to hold on to their seats by the weapons the people put in their hands, that they may use those weapons to perpetuate this oppression, this extravagance, this corruption.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

This is the question for the country this year. Will the people sustain this system, and persist? Or will they free themselves and thrive? To do this, they must eject the present party from the control of national affairs, and exclude the Republican party from all participation in those of the State.

THE BABCOCK TRIAL.

This trial, one of the most important ever held under this government, because with the administration itself on trial, and its powers arrayed to force an acquittal, the strength of the republic itself is tested, is still going on. The closing argument has begun, and was to have concluded on Monday. In all fairness of deduction, the proof against Babcock is as strong as against McKendall, McKee or Joyce. Will he be convicted? or if convicted, will he be pardoned? The country waits to see whether Grant despises the civil law or whether he submits to it.

George Webster, Manager of the Kentucky State Lottery, was found dead in a ditch.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A full meeting of the Executive Committee is expected in Raleigh on the 15th of March. The meeting will not be one of form but of action. The opposition are organizing for the next determined canvass they ever made, and are trying to perfect a completeness of organization they never had. They have a heavy stake to contend for, and they cannot afford to lose. They will bring their best men into the field, and it will be well for the Democratic party to recognize the fact that the coming campaign is to be no child's play.

To ensure success there must be organization, and there must be discipline. If the party goes into the field divided in its purposes, it is foredoomed to defeat. The Executive Committee has therefore to see that every disturbing element is at once removed or silenced, and that the party must be knit together for the great object of preventing the return of the radical rule of 1868. Can the people ever forget this?

The County Executive Committees hold a position as laborious, and as responsible as does the State Executive Committee. More so in many respects, because they come in closer personal contact with the people. There is an individual influence, effective for good or evil, as they apply it. Let them see that the people are roused, and that they are united upon the one great purpose of party success. And let them remember the momentous relations they hold to the fate of the party throughout the whole State and the country. They are selected to act dispassionately, impartially and intelligently for the whole party, not for individual preferences or interests. The people will hold them responsible for any action which jeopardizes general party good. The principles to be advocated are clear and acceptable enough. Let them see that they have no faithless standard bearers.

NEGRO TESTIMONY.

Bruce, the negro Senator from Mississippi is the first of his race to bear the lion, and to tell Grant to his face what he thought of him, and the white politicians who have been using the negro so freely. He tells Grant that he is not only a hypocrite but a liar and made promises in words which he broke in acts. He said the negroes had been misled by the carpet baggers, and had used by them as tools, while up to this time, they had been made fools of. He believed the day was at hand when the negroes would favor the nomination of men without regard to party, and he advises his race to ally themselves with the men of the South.

Bruce is a negro of intelligence, and he is a man of property, being worth about \$200,000. He has reached that point by observation and experience where he finds that the radical party uses the negro only for its voting strength, and relies upon his credulity and his ignorance to making him do as it pleases. If he will go on, if other intelligent negroes will go on—and make the race understand the exercise of suffrage is the right of a freeman, then the negro vote will be stripped of all its offensiveness. Now, the negro is the born slave of his party masters. He dare not vote against direction. He is made to do as he is bid. They are driven to the polls like sheep, or led up to them like children, and their white radical masters profit by them to get possession of all the honors, all the offices, while the negro voter is perished with a promise of forty acres and a mule, or the expectation of growing rich in the Freedman's Bank, or with a hundred of those other delusions which vanish into the air. How long will the negro be deceived?

THE BLUE RIDGE BLADE.

We have received the first number of the Blue Ridge Blade, published at Morganton, by Avery and Crosson. The editor is W. E. Avery, late of the Charlotte Observer. He is a gentleman of more than ordinary sprightliness of mind, a well informed politician, and a most determined Democrat. The number before us bears the marks of those characteristics which foretells the perfect success of the Blade, as an honor to journalism and as a most efficient ally in the approaching campaign.

A New York Jury has performed a miracle—it has convicted a man of murder, and he is sentenced to be hung in March. Perhaps, because the victim was a pretty young woman, manhood was aroused to assert manhood's instincts. But even without that feeling, the murder of the young Jewess Sarah Alexander by her lover and cousin, Pesach Rubenstein was sufficiently atrocious as an act of murder to have called forth his doom. And so New York out of 73 murderers on last years calendar offers up one victim to justice.

Charlotte Cushman the actress died in Boston on the 18th inst.

Sobeneck's resignation has not been received in Washington, but is expected.

Maine has abolished capital punishment.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON D. C., Feb. 19th.

Benquo's ghost, in the shape of the Pinch-back case, made its weekly appearance in the Senate on Monday, engineered as usual by Mr. Morton, who bored that body with his accusatory and outrageous speech. Norton thinks it the most wonderful thing on record that in a year or two such great changes should have taken place in the vote of Louisiana, yet can readily understand why it should happen in Indiana and Illinois.

On the same day a resolution was offered in the House by Mr. Hale, which in a very vague, indefinite manner, proposed to assist the resumption of specie payments. Every member says it must be done, and has a scheme which is plausible to his own mind, and ridiculous to those of other members. The consequence is that nothing has yet been produced more feasible than the plan of the brilliant financier of Williamsburg, Va. who, having seen a publication that the public debt amounted to exactly \$2,244,426,981.25, immediately remitted to the Secretary of the Treasury a sum which should cancel the last two figures, remarking that he thought during this centennial year of grace the men could easily be found to wipe out the other figures. What a brilliant conception! Worthy of a Jay or a Hamilton with a slight trace of Mulberry Sellers. It has been intimated that the gist in question was slightly deflated, yet it must be admitted that he had "cents" enough to select the last two figures. This unique idea was doubtless suggested to his mind by reading in a Western paper how a gentleman settled his account at a bar in Colorado. The bar-keeper asked him for the amount due in a polite and affable manner, saying that, as it was the end of the year, he wished to clean off his slate. "Oh! is that it," said the debtor. "I'll fix the slate." And pulling out a Colt's navy, he effectually "fixed" it at a single shot.

My plan is to let those eleven patriotic citizens who are to stand under Uncle Sam, like Atlas of mythologic memory, under the world, gather together in convention, pay up their respective subscriptions, "fix" the slate and resume.

But to resume (not) specie payments, but the thread of my discourse) the heresy of inflation—that's the orthodox phrase—seems to have deeply infected some twenty citizens of Wisconsin, and should their petition, as presented to the Senate, assume a practical shape, I do not hesitate to assure you that money matters are likely to become extremely "easy," and that our people may expect a good time generally.

They pray Congress to pass a law requiring the Treasurer of the United States to pay to every man, woman, and child residing within the United States, without distinction of race, color, or previous state of servitude, the sum of \$10 per week to be paid every Saturday night at the post office nearest or most convenient to the residence of each person; that the said Treasurer be authorized to issue Treasury notes from time to time as they may be required for that purpose; provided, however, that the whole amount of Treasury notes issued for that purpose in any one year shall not exceed the sum of five thousand million of dollars.

Just think of it! "There's millions in it." It will certainly pass, and then our foreign immigration societies will find their hands full; for Europe, Asia, and Africa will all be down on us like a thousand of bricks, every mother's son of them wanting his \$10 a week. Some people will be sure to become disenchanted with the arrangement and want the Government to put their monogram on every note.

At last we have something authentic on the third term question. Col. Fred Grant said to two gentlemen at the White House some days ago, "If any body thinks there's any third term here, he's mistaken. I favor does not desire the nomination, and will not accept it if tendered by the Cincinnati convention." Fred, expressed himself warmly in favor of "kanking."

This is reliable; though it is barely possible that he said his father "did not want a third term any more than he did the first" which puts quite a different appearance upon the matter, and leaves room for the usual "emergency."

The Freedman's Bank Investigation committee is proceeding slowly, but surely. The results of their labors are not given to the public, but will make an interesting and useful campaign document when completed.

One of the most intelligent and respectable colored men of this city came into your correspondent's office, a day or two ago, and asked to read Senator Bruce's speech, to which reference was made in a former letter as having produced so much excitement in Radical circles. After finishing, he somewhat surprised me by saying, "that with the exception of Bruce's remarks about making \$45,000 a year on his plantation, and the small value he set upon the Senatorship, he considered the speech well-timed, sensible and just in every particular; he eluding with this declaration which he assured me expressed the views of a large majority of the colored race both here and in the South: "People," said he "don't seem to understand the change in the vote of Mississippi and Louisiana at the last election; but I can tell them that the fraud perpetrated by the Freedman's Bank was the principal factor in that result and has, in a large measure, completely weaned the colored vote from its blind allegiance to the Republican party." This was a remarkable utterance, coming from an observant and sensible colored man, and impressed me deeply. The "bottom-facts," however, when reached and published to the world, will not be of such a character as to change the opinions of himself or his race, but will rather strengthen them.

Emma Miss Sobeneck has, it is reported, resigned and will soon return to the United States, where his shining abilities will find

a larger field for exercise. Englishman being such poor poker players as to longer to afford him either amusement or reward.

Mr. Cox has been selected to fill the Speaker's Chair during the absence of Mr. Kerr, who is compelled by sickness to take a week's rest. Mr. Cox is a needful man, and will fill the position with ability and success—to the satisfaction of his party.

The Committee on Appropriations, comprises the minds of getting down both the number of employees and the salaries of officials for example, the appropriation for fortifications was reduced from \$3,500,000 to \$3,150,000, a modest sum in comparison. Then the estimates relating to the Internal Revenue department have been cut down from \$6,000,000 to about \$1,000,000, besides dispensing with an army of useless officials. These examples are given that the country may understand that the pledges made by the democracy, when elected, were not merely "sounding brass and tinkling cymbal," but will be carried out in good faith and to the uttermost.

When the country feels, as it must in a very short time, the relief which this reduction of expenditures will bring with it, when the present economy, both at home and abroad leaves its fruits and is compared with the lavish extravagance and criminal waste of money indulged in by the republican Congresses the people will be certain to recognize in the present majority of the House their true benefactors who by an unflinching adherence to duty in the face of clamorous opposition, have relieved them of burdens which had become beyond their strength to bear, and given them prosperity in place of poverty, happiness in place of distress and anxiety.

In the election contest of Brownberg vs. Harston, the latter, who is a colored man and the sitting member, was declared entitled to the seat.

In the arrangement of contested election cases for trial before the committee the case of Platt vs. Goode, comes last on the list. The republican papers of this city, no sooner heard of this, than, with their usual disregard of facts, they claimed that this was done in order that the trial might not take place during the session, and accused the committee of injustice. It seems, however, that the committee merely adopted the same rule which was in vogue during the previous Congress, namely: to take from the various states, in their alphabetical order and thus dispose of them. Virginia being last in this order, the case in point must necessarily be taken up last. It can thus be seen how little force there is in this outcry. How neatly our radical friends have been "hoist with their own petard."

RENO.

MOORE'S CREEK.

The spirit of the Cape Fear people is up to celebrate appropriately the Centennial of the battle of Moore's Creek, a battle which gave as heavy a blow to the Tories in the early part of the war, as that of Pyle in Orange county did at a later period to the Tories of the upper country. The battle was fought on the 26th of Feb. 1776.

Namuel A. Ashe Esq., of Raleigh, but a native of Wilmington will deliver the Oration on the occasion.

Jesse Holmes, the Fool Killer, is again writing letters in the Milton Chronicle.

HILLSBORO TOBACCO MARKET.

Reported by E. H. POGUE & CO.,

Feb. 19th.—Receipts this week large

demand good and prices firm:

Lugs—Dark,	4 00 to 5 00
Extra,	5 00 to 6 00
Bright com,	5 00 to 6 00
Good,	7 50 to 10 00
fine,	10 00 to 15 00
fancy,	17 50 to 20 00
Leaf—Red com,	5 00 to 6 00
Good,	5 50 to 7 50
extra,	7 00 to 9 00
Wrappers—Bright com,	10 00 to 15 00
fine,	15 00 to 35 00
extra,	25 00 to 65 00
filers,	7 00 to 12 00

DURHAM Feb. 18th.

Corrected by H. A. Beams.

Lugs—Dark,	5.00 to 5.50
Red,	5.50 to 6.00
Bright—Com,	5.00 to 6.00
Good,	7.50 to 8.50
Fine,	12.00 to 14.00
Fancy,	16 to 18
Red Leaf—Com. dark,	4 to 5
Good,	5.50 to 6.50
Fine,	8.00 to 9.00
Bright Wrap—Com,	11 to 13
Medium,	15 to 20
Fine,	40 to 50
Extra,	55 to 60

DANVILLE, Va., Feb. 18th.

Lugs, Very common	4.00 to 5.00
Good	5.00 to 6.00
common bright,	7.00 to 9.00
fancy Smokers,	14.00 to 18.00
Leaf, common red	6.00 to 8.00
good	10.00 to 12.00
Wrappers, Medium	15.00 to 20.00
Fine,	25.00 to 30.00
Extra	35.00 to 40.00

COTTON.—Raleigh Feb 20th.—The market firm, receipts light. Middlings 11 1/2. Stained 10 1/2.

We are indebted to the Raleigh News for our Cotton reports.

Wilmington, 19th. Cotton quiet. Middlings 12 1/2.

Norfolk, February 18th—Cotton firm; middling 12 1/2.

FLOUR.—Flour Markets dull and prices low. Raleigh, Feb. 20th, North Carolina \$6.50 @ \$6.75.

Provisions.—Raleigh Feb. 20th. Western shoulders 10c. Clear rib 12 1/2. Hams 20.

Wheat.—Richmond 19th. No material changes, prices for both Red and White ranging between 5.40 to 5.45.

SOMETHING NEW

CALL AND SEE

In the Language of Virginia's Distinguished Son.

We bow to the will of the People.

AND on the 1st day of January 1876, open the

BRICK STORE

known as the Berry's Building, with a general line of

GROCERIES.

Consisting in part of

- COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, MOLASSES, BACON, SOAP, PEPPER, CANNED GOODS, CHEESE, CRACKERS, PICKLES, FLOUR, CANDLES, SPICES, UNCONCENTRATED LYE, &c. &c.

Which we propose to sell at LOWEST Market rates. In addition to GROCERIES, we will keep,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE & HARDWARE.

Soliciting a share of the Patronage of the Citizens, and the Buyers, who visit this Market.

We subscribe ourselves

KIRKLAND & CO.

WE will take, CORN, WHEAT, OATS, &c, in exchange for Goods, Collie Clark is with us, and will be pleased to see his old friends.

Dec. 22 19.

PURCELL LADD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

1215, Main St., Corner of 13th

RICHMOND, VA.

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c. &c.

WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes.

White Lead, Zinc, Fire and Weather proof Paint, Painters Colors of every description, Linseed Oil, Varnishes of all kinds.

Our stock is very large and embraces every article in our line of business, all of which we offer for very low for Cash or to punctual customers. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to.

PURCELL LADD & CO. Wholesale Druggists, Richmond, Va.

Oct. 18.

NEW GOODS

AND NEW ARRIVALS.

MR. MATTIE TAYLOR, is daily receiving from the Northern cities, the centres of taste and fashion, every variety of New Goods, captivating to the taste, and convenient to the purse.

She offers among other things the following Goods, consisting in part of

Solids, Misses and Childrens Hats, Flowers, Ribbons, Veilings, Laces, Embroideries, Ladies Ties, Collars and Cuffs, Frilling, Gloves, Belts, Jewelry, Combs, Necklaces, Bracelets, Needles, Thread, Buttons, Scissors, Hdk's, Corsets, Parasols.

Ladies of the town and the country are earnestly solicited to call and examine her stock before making orders elsewhere. She is confident that she will give satisfaction.

Nov. 2.

WANTED.

ALL kinds of Country Produce—for New Goods.

MATTIE TAYLOR, Milliner and Dress Maker, "At Brown's."

HILLSBORO MILITARY ACADEMY.

UNDER this name the Institution, lately known as HUNTER & GRAVES'S School, will, in consequence of the withdrawal of Mr. J. L. HUNTER, be conducted by the subscriber. Circulars containing full particulars can be had by application to Maj. D. B. HAMILTON, until the 31st of Jan., and afterwards to the Principal also. In the mean time the public are assured that a thorough course of instruction and discipline will be maintained, and the School placed on an equal footing with the best Classical and Military Institutions in the country. The Spring Session of 1876 will open on Monday the 17th of Jan.

The Spring Session of 1876 will open on Monday the 17th of Jan.

B. H. GRAVES.

Old Hundred.

THE HILLSBORO RECORDER, And Louisville

WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL

One year for \$5.00. Two papers for little more than the price of one.

Send us Three Dollars and receive your home paper with the Courier-Journal, the best, without, brightest and shortest City Weekly in the country.

YOU CAN GET MONEY

For your CORN, BACON, FLOUR

and all kinds of PRODUCE, by bringing to the undersigned who will sell promptly for a small Commission and make prompt returns.

JAMES R. GATTIS.

146, N. E. C.



Dr. D. A. Robertson.

Surgeon Dentist.

Office up stairs in Berry's brick building, as heretofore.

WILL continue to visit Chapel Hill on the fourth Tuesday of every month.

And spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro, and will remain the following week if necessary.

Going to the great scarcity of money, prices have been reduced to the same they were before the war.

Orders left with Charles M. Parks will be promptly attended to.

March 4 ly.

Marshall C. Cameron,

Dentist.

Late with Dr. D. A. ROBERTSON

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Hillsboro and vicinity. Charges moderate and satisfactory reference given if desired. Persons will be waited upon at their Homes, until I can arrange a suitable office. All orders left at Dr. Hookers, Drug Store, will be promptly attended to.

Dec. 25 1874, Em.

This is to certify that Marshall Cameron, of Hillsboro, N. C. has been a student in my office for three years, commencing Nov. 18th 1871 and ending Nov. 18th 1874. I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Marshall Cameron to any who may need his services as a dentist, feeling sure that he will do justice to his patients, and honor to his profession.

Nov. 18 74. D. A. ROBERTSON.

PEPPER'S WHITE FRONT.

The subscriber hereby gives notice to his old friends and customers that the

WHITE FRONT

continues to offer its usual attractions, making it the most popular resort in the city of Raleigh.

The GYPSY SEASON is just opened. Oysters will be served in all styles and at all hours. All other delicacies of the season will be furnished.

The best of LIQUORS and WINES and LA-TER WEEK.

Call at the White Front, Sept. 15 74

W. H. PEPPER

Nat. L. Brown,

RALEIGH, N. C.

DEALER IN

Musical Instruments, Strings and Trim-mings for Violins, Guitars, Banjos.

CHILDRENS CARELAGEES, Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.

BASKETS, Baskets, the largest assortment in the State.

Also General Agent for the celebrated ESTEY COTTAGE ORGANS. Best for Churches, best for Schools, best for the Home Circles, best Everywhere. Toll can save money time and freight by purchasing from N. A. T. & H. BROWN. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Raleigh, N. C. an 29, 17.

Westbrook Nurseries.

C. W. WESTBROOK PROPRIETOR.

100,000 Choice Trees. Vines and Plants yet on hand in all varieties, of the very best varieties, well adapted to Southern culture at prices to suit the times. Planting may be done with success in February and March. I am prepared to fill orders promptly and satisfactorily, having the advantage of an experience of 25 years. Correspondence invited. Extra Early Peach Trees and Strawberry Plants for market planting are my specialties. Send for Catalogue and Prices.

Address J. A. J. C. W. WESTBROOK, WILSON, N. C.

